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NOTES.

NOTE ON PLATE V, 2, OF VOLUME I.

On p. 153 sqq. of the preceding volume of the JOURNAL, Dr. Alfred Emerson has quite correctly brought out the fact, that the relief of Herakles drawing the bow, published by Rayet in his *Monuments de l'Art Antique* (reproduced in pl. v, 2), and attributed by him to the end of the VI or the beginning of the V century, does not correspond in the least with the pure style of archaic Greek art. The conclusion, however, which Dr. Emerson draws from his observations, that the relief is a modern forgery, seems to me hardly justified. It is certainly not archaic, but it is archaistic; that is, it belongs to that class of reliefs of a late period which imitate in a very refined but exaggerated manner certain peculiarities of the archaic style, introducing, however, some practices of the later and freer style.

I have not seen the original of the bas-relief, but I am well acquainted with another which is its exact counterpart, and about which there cannot be the least doubt. It represents Herakles with his knee on the stag's neck. The style of the two reliefs is absolutely identical: even the type of the beardless hero is the same in each, and is, in fact, strongly related to that of the Harmodios (in Naples). It is quite probable that both reliefs are derived from statuary groups of the series of Kritios and Nesiotes. The relief with the stag was sold at Rome in 1884, at the auction of the collection of Alessandro Castellani (No. 1093 of Fröhner's catalogue), and is now in a private collection in Rome: a cast of it is owned by the Berlin Museum. It is 33 centim. high; and Rayet gives the height of the relief published by him as "environ" 35 centim.; so that they are of the same height: the width is different, on account of the subject, as the fallen stag required far greater width than the standing archer. Both reliefs must have belonged to one and the same series of representations of the labors of Herakles. Of course, the relief of Herakles as archer must have been immediately followed by a slab representing his adversary. Both these works should be ranked among the very best examples of archaistic art, and may belong to the first century B. C.

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